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BIRTHS.

GRIMSHAW.—On May 7th, at Shanghai, to
Mr. and Mrs. RUFERT GRIMSHAW, a
daughter.LOWE.—On May 6th, at Shanghai, to Mr.
and Mrs. BRUNO E. LOWE, a
daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WATSON.—HARRIS.—At Hongkong, on
Wednesday, May 13th, NOWELL LANE,
youngest son of the late ANTHONY
WATSON, of 21, Inverleith Place,
Edinburgh, to ADA, only daughter of
F. H. L. HARRIS, of Bremen, Ger-
many, and Swatow, China.HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 14TH, 1914.

Mr. JAMIESON, in his speech at the annual meeting of the China Association, reported on another page, remarked that perhaps the most important event of the year—though so far it had attracted little attention—was the announcement made to the Chinese Government that Great Britain claimed a privileged position in regard to railway and industrial development in the Yangtze Valley. The Committee of the China Association, in a letter to the Foreign Office, has pointed out that British subjects are in point of fact debarred from industrial undertakings in several provinces by reason of special rights claimed by other Powers and that the time has come to make an election between the one policy and the other. "If it was to be the policy of the open door, then it must be open all round, and if that could not be secured the only alternative was to assert formally their preferential rights in the region which had long been popularly regarded as the British sphere." The announcement made by Mr. AGLAND in the House of Commons on March 9th, Mr. JAMIESON said, settled the point to their satisfaction, and since then it has been announced that the British and Chinese Corporation will undertake the line connecting Nanking and the capital of Hunan province. It is to be hoped that the satisfaction Mr. JAMIESON expressed will prove to be well grounded. The reference to the subject in

the Report of the Committee is non-committal. "It may be hoped," it says, "that steps will be taken by our own Government to see that the Yangtze Valley is better earmarked for British industry than it has been hitherto." The attitude of His Majesty's Government towards this question of preserving the Yangtze Valley as a British sphere was more clearly defined by Mr. AGLAND in the House of Commons on the 21st ult. in answering questions put to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs by Sir J. D. REES. Mr. AGLAND then announced that His Majesty's Government are fully alive to the necessity of safeguarding British interests in the Yangtze Valley, and they were taking "all possible steps to that end," but he added—and this is where the danger lies—"if the hon. member suggests that His Majesty's Government should themselves advance money for the object, such action is not contemplated, especially as there are British firms which are ready to take up projects which are properly secured and offer a fair profit." Following upon this Sir J. D. REES pertinently asked:—"Are these British firms now prejudiced by the fact that other Governments are assisting their nationals, and what steps can the Government take other than financial?" And Mr. AGLAND answered—"We do not propose to finance doubtful propositions in the Yangtze Valley, and if a concession is not worth taking up on its own credit it is not worth our financing it when other people will not do so." That is clearly evading the question. The Belgians, with whom are associated the Russians, have obtained a concession for a railway through the Yangtze Valley which will have its terminus within forty miles of Shanghai, and the Japanese seem to be making every effort to secure a substantial foothold in that Valley. No less a personage than Count OKUMA, the Head of the Japanese Government, has even gone so far as to suggest an Economic Alliance between Great Britain and Japan for the purpose of exploiting the Yangtze Valley, and one of Japan's most prominent business men, Baron SHIBUSAWA, is at this moment in Peking endeavouring to secure industrial concessions in the Yangtze Valley. The Foreign Office is viewing the position in China with too much complaisance. As the Report of the Committee of the China Association points out, an "undue proportion" of the mileage of the railway concessions granted by the Chinese Government within the past six months have gone to foreign syndicates. It may be that "there is still ample scope for any number of lines in the Yangtze and Southern Provinces—enough to keep English engineers and manufacturers employed for the next twenty years"—but the point which it seems desirable to emphasise is that other people are looking out for these opportunities, and the danger is that having the financial backing of their Governments they may secure all the concessions which are likely to prove most remunerative.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps orders announce the resignation of Captain M. S. Northcote as from the 14th ult.

Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, U.S. Consul-General in Hongkong left by the *Empress of Russia* yesterday en route to the United States.

Prince Tsai Lun, brother of Prince Tsai Chen, who represented China at the Coronation of King George, arrived in London last month.

The Rev. George Owen, late Professor of Chinese to the London University College, and for 37 years a missionary in China, left estate of the value of £3,740.

The Chinese Post Office at Shanghai announces that it will not in future send mails for Europe *via* Dalny, but *via* Pukou on Mondays at 12 noon and on Thursdays at 9 p.m.

Mr. N. J. Stabb, Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, left for Home yesterday on leave. Mr. Stabb expects to be away about six or seven months.

A man named Carl Weigel, who admitted in the witness-box that he had been deported from Hongkong, is claiming against the *China Press*, Shanghai, Tls. 10,000 damages for publishing certain alleged defamatory statements regarding him in connection with the Neumann murder.

Bishop Brent of Manila has been unanimously elected Bishop of New Jersey, to succeed the late Bishop Scarborough. Bishop Brent has been over twelve years in the Philippines. He has twice refused the bishopric of Washington. He has not decided whether to accept the present offer.

We regret to record the death at Seremban (Federated Malay States) of Mr. F. Elphinstone, formerly employed in the business office of this paper. For some time past he had been assistant manager on a rubber estate. He went into hospital on April 20th suffering from a bad attack of malaria, and died two days later. Mr. Peake, the manager of the Estate, and Mr. George C. Whitelaw, of the Seremban Dispensary, Ltd. (formerly of Hongkong) wheeled the coffin from the hospital to the cemetery during a violent thunderstorm, getting two men to meet them at the cemetery to lend some assistance. A doctor read the burial service, a minister being unobtainable.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the case came on for hearing in which a Chinese was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared to defend, but defendant did not answer to his name. It appears that the alleged offence consists in the defendant, representing himself to be an official of the Sanitary Department, going round to a number of Chinese houses and demanding 50 cents from the tenants stating that he would send rat-traps. He is alleged to have collected several sums before he was apprehended. His Worship ordered that the bail, \$50, be estreated, and issued a warrant for the arrest of accused, Mr. Goldring having the right, in the event of a misunderstanding, to mention the case again.

THE TIGER.

According to the latest reports concerning the ubiquitous tiger, he was seen on Barker Road at 9.15 p.m. on Monday, and although witnessed and fired at by soldiers from the military sanatorium at Magazine Gap, Stripes' charmed existence again prevailed. On the same evening, and on the same road, and twice since, the tiger was seen by police, a sentry, and some Chinese workmen. To catch a glimpse of the roving one is becoming so common that someone will have to effect a kill to introduce any novelty into the history of this tiger.

SEQUEL TO THE "TAI ON"
DISASTER.

FAILURE TO RENDER ASSISTANCE.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. R. Wood, John Jones, of the *Tuikhan*, and Owen Hughes, being then masters respectively of the *Linton* and *On Lee*, were charged that they did unlawfully neglect to render assistance to divers persons on board the *Tai On* found at sea in the Canton River, off the island of Ki Au, in danger of being lost.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for both defendants.

Mr. Grist said that this was, he believed, the first prosecution under the Ordinance, and he proposed to plead guilty, and to ask his Worship to adjourn the case until a day next week convenient to the Court.

The Crown Solicitor said he was ready to go on, but if his friend wanted an adjournment he had no objection. The cases would be taken together unless his friend raised an objection.

Mr. Grist intimated that he had no objection to this course of procedure. No doubt the evidence called by the defendants themselves would only affect the individual defendants.

His Worship—The cases for the Crown are the same.

The Crown Solicitor—Yes, pretty nearly.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday.

A PIRATICAL ATTACK
FRUSTRATED.

Another attempted piracy is reported from the district of Kwangchauwan. On Thursday last, a junk containing a number of passengers for the *Cheong Wa*, a Portuguese-owned vessel, bound from Kwangchauwan to Macao, left the former place for the steamer. The junk was chased in other craft by pirates whose purpose it was to rob the passengers before they got aboard the *Cheong Wa*. Captain Agabek, however, observed what was afoot, and immediately ordered his crew to go in boats to the assistance of the passengers. They obeyed, and the pirates' designs were frustrated. Four of them were taken prisoners, and two others shot, the remainder escaping by swimming to the shore—no very great distance away. None of the passengers or crew were seriously hurt.

THE "CHILDAR" PIRACY.

The prisoners charged with being concerned in the piracy of the *Childar* again appeared at the Magistracy yesterday, and a further remand was ordered.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARLIAMENTARY PROBLEMS.

HOME RULE AND WELSH
DISESTABLISHMENT.

STATEMENT BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, May 13th.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Asquith made a statement regarding the suggestion stage of the Home Rule Bill. He emphasised that the speeches of the Opposition leaders showed a complete aversion to the principle of Home Rule. He made no complaint about that. If there was to be a settlement by agreement it could be reached only through the proper course. He would introduce an amending Bill for which the Government would make themselves responsible. This, and the Home Rule Bill itself, would become law together. He trusted there would be a settlement. They would take the third reading of the Bill before Whit Sunday.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

The Premier then remarked that the Government supported none of the amendments to the Disestablishment Bill, and consequently there would be no advantage in having a suggestion stage. (Opposition uproar.) The failure to have a suggestion stage did not detract from the ultimate power of the House. (Opposition dissent.)

Mr. Bonar Law affirmed that such an encroachment on the liberties of the Opposition in any other country would lead to a violent outburst. The minority's only protection was a sense of fair-play. He denounced the Parliament Act, which wrecked representative government, and did not share the Premier's hope that the Amending Bill would bring peace. It was six months since the first conversations. The Government simply drifted, and were drifting still. The "crux" was between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond alone. The Nationalists, he declared, would be overjoyed at the passing of the Bill. The Ulsterites felt that their position was becoming worse, and it was impossible to exaggerate the danger ahead.

A NEW PHASE IN THE SITUATION.

A new phase of the Home Rule situation was opened up by a speech by Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Nationalists, in the House of Commons yesterday evening, in which he disapproved of the Amending Bill to the Home Rule Bill unless a previous agreement had been secured, holding himself free to deal with the situation when it arose.

After Mr. Redmond's speech Sir Edward Carson telegraphed to Belfast, "Redouble your efforts."

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Conservative papers consider that Mr. Redmond's threat to the Government destroys all hope of settlement.

The Liberal organs are of opinion that the Government made a strategical mistake by making declaration on the Amending Bill at the present juncture.

SMUGGLING OF GUNS.

A small steamer evaded the destroyers on the North-East coast of Ulster, and landed 20 machine-guns, which were conveyed inland by motors.

BANKRUPT IRELAND.

LONDON, May 13th.

The Irish expenditure for the year exceeds the revenue by £1,275,000.

HOME TURF.

PROBABLES FOR THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, May 13th.

The probable starters for the Newmarket Stakes are as follows:—

Coreyra (O'Neil), Hapsburg (Rickaby), White Prophet (H. Jones), Sir Eager (Clark).

The Tetrarch was scratched at 5 o'clock yesterday evening.

THE DERBY BETTING.

The betting on the Derby is 9 to 4 Kennymore, 7 to 2 Tetrarch; 8 to 1 Black Jester.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM
CONFERENCE.

THE HAGUE, May 13th.

The International Opium Conference has been convened for the 15th June.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGLAND'S ROYAL GUESTS.

LONDON, May 13th.

The sun was shining when the King and Queen of Denmark went in procession from Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall. There were the gayest decorations in white and gold. Their Majesties were greeted with loud cheering all the way along the route. The Lord Mayor, members of the Royal Family, Members of Parliament, and prominent City men welcomed their Majesties in cordial speeches, and dwelt on the family and commercial ties of the two nations.

BYE-ELECTION AT GRIMSBY.

LONDON, May 13th.

The bye-election at Grimsby, necessitated by the demise of Sir George Doughty, the sitting member, resulted as follows:—

TICKLER (Unionist)	8,471
BANNISTER (Liberal)	8,183
Unionist majority	278

[The figures at the last election were:—Sir G. Doughty (U.), 7,008; Mr. T. H. Wing (L.), 7,205; U. majority, 698.]

MILITARY AIRMEN KILLED.

LONDON, May 13th.

At Aldershot last evening two fast military biplanes collided at no great height, and were smashed to atoms. Captain E. D. Anderson and a mechanic accompanying him were killed, and Lieutenant C. W. Wilson was severely injured.

A FAMOUS HERKOMER SLASHED.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

LONDON, May 13th.

At the Royal Academy yesterday afternoon a Suffragette slashed in three places with a hatchet Herkomer's famous portrait of the Duke of Wellington. She was arrested.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.

BATTLE AT TAMPIOCO.

MEXICO CITY, May 13th.

The Federals claim to have repulsed the Rebel attacks on Tampico.

VERA CRUZ, May 13th.

Refugees from Tampico declare that the Federal troops evacuated Tampico on Sunday.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

DEPARTURE FOR THE FAR EAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13th.

The War Minister, M. Sukhomlinoff, has left for the Far East by order of the Tsar.

DISORDERLY SCENE AT A
FOOTBALL MATCH.

BELFAST, May 13th.

There was a faction fight at Belfast yesterday during a football match. A section of the spectators, singing "Dolly's Brae," rushed on the field firing revolvers. The police repeatedly charged them with drawn batons. Several people were injured by being struck with bottles and stones.

COUNTY CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, May 13th.

Surrey beat Somerset by 241 runs. Leicestershire defeated Lancashire by 34 runs.

Cambridge University lost to Hampshire by two wickets.

Derbyshire overwhelmed Worcestershire by an innings and 158 runs.

A curious method of hatching hens' and ducks' eggs used by some of the Chinese in the districts near Amoy is mentioned in an American Consular report. The breeder roasts a quantity of unhusked rice, and when it is lukewarm spreads a 3-in. layer in a wooden tub and places about 100 eggs thereon; another layer of rice is spread over the eggs. Each tub has six layers of rice and five layers of eggs, so that there are 500 eggs in each tub. The rice is heated once every 24 hours, the eggs being taken out at such times. When the eggs are again put in the rice the bottom layer is placed on top. The chicks and ducklings are produced in 20 to 30 days.

TELEGRAMS.

[“DER OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD”
SERVICE.]REORGANISING THE
GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, May 13th.

The draft for the new provincial system provides for three grades in the rank of officials only, viz. Hsu Nan Shi or Governor, Kuan Cha Shi or Taotai, and Hsien Chi Shih or district officer.

Admiral Sa Chen Ping has been called to Peking.

The post of Director-General of the water police at Shanghai and Woosung has been abolished.

EAST AND WEST.

Once again (says the *Times* in a recent leading article) the stimulating contrast of the very new with the very old which the Far East presents is thrust forcibly upon our minds. On Thursday the Dowager Empress of Japan died in the Numadza Palace. Next day the lifeless body made its State entry into Tokyo with the same pomp and circumstance accorded to living majesty. It is not befitting for a member of the Imperial House to meet death outside the capital; and when death visits one of them beyond the walls, custom immemorial prescribes that the corpse shall be treated as a living person until it has been brought within the precincts where tradition ordains that Royalty may die. There is something magnificent in an etiquette which can ignore death itself—something, too, quite inconceivable to our Western modes of thought. The whole Japanese people do homage to the amazing convention. In the Palace where the Empress had died her dead body gave farewell audiences. On its arrival at Tokyo, Princes and nobles, Ministers and officials, attended to receive it, as though it lived. It was driven through the streets at a trot in the same carriage and with the same escort. The same troops lined the route, and the same masses of people watched the procession on its way. Only their unbroken silence, as the State coach passed in the moonlight with its drawn blinds, showed that they knew the grim burden that it bore. Then came the most dreadful part of the strange ceremonial. At the door of the Imperial Palace the living Empress had to welcome as yet alive the poor remains of her dead relative. The function was not yet done. The corpse must be escorted to its apartments and put into possession of them. Then, and not till then, was it permissible to proclaim what all the world knew, and to acknowledge that the Dowager Empress was no more. Within the Palace it was etiquette for her to have died.

Like the messages which the most advanced of Chinese Republicans delivered at the Imperial tombs, like the attribution which Japanese heroes made of their successes in the war to the virtues of the reigning Emperor and of his sacred ancestors, like the declarations of the Emperor himself when the Constitution was established, and like the rites at his burial, this grim yet impressive ceremony reveals how immense is the gulf between the thoughts of the East and of the West. The news of the Empress' illness or death was sent by telephone. It was at the railway station that the great officers of State went through the ghastly form of paying to the dead the homage proper to the living. The Ministers who were present belong to one of the most enlightened and progressive governments in the world. The troops which escorted the corpse are amongst the first and most highly trained of modern soldiers. In every detail of the story, as our Tokyo Correspondent tells it, the most modern of the material discoveries of the West come sharply into contact with these customs of a civilization going back for six-and-twenty centuries. The convention that members of the Imperial House must not die except within the appointed area is doubtless connected with the cardinal doctrine of Japanese religion and of Japanese patriotism, that the Emperor is the descendant of the gods who sits upon "the throne of a lineal succession unbroken for ages eternal," and that to his virtues and to the virtues of his ancestors the prosperity and the glory of the Empire are due. That is the faith upon which the greatness of Japan and of her people is built. The Emperor rules by divine right in a sense very different, and far more political than ever was claimed by the proudest of Christian Kings. This right is still freely and fully acknowledged by the immense majority of his subjects. The unanimity with which all classes have agreed in supporting the strange fiction that the dead yet lived indicates how general the acknowledgment still is, and how universal is the obedience of Japan to received tradition. But the question inevitably presents itself how long these beliefs and feelings can resist unmodified the impact of Western learning and of Western habits of thought. That they must be affected by the new conceptions of all things which this learning is daily spreading in Japan amongst thousands of keen intellects seems certain. How they will be affected, what form they may ultimately adopt, what action in their altered form they may exercise on the mind of Asia, and what reaction on the mind of the West, are amongst the greatest problems of the future. We make no attempt to approach them even from afar. We only note the startling ceremonial of last week as a reminder that one of the most civilized and most brilliant nations of the world is passing through a pregnant phase in its development.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, May 13th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. H. H. J. COMPERTZ.

A SPECIAL JURY ACTION.

Yau Cheung Shi v. the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. The claim was for \$3,000, upon a policy of insurance upon the life of Yun Ming Jor, alias Yun Sheung, who died on the 24th August, 1913. The statement of claim mentioned that plaintiff was, at the time of the making of the said policy, interested in the life of the said Yun Ming Jor.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. B. Hind, from Mr. G. K. Brutton's office) was for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Needham, of Messrs. Ewens & Needham) represented the defendant Company.

The following special jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. W. Bolles (foreman), Ho Kam Tong, A. Beattie, W. S. Bailey, J. F. Wright, H. G. White, and A. R. Lowe.

Mr. Eldon Potter, in opening, said that plaintiff, for whom he appeared, was the widow of the man Yun Ming Jor. The defence, as far as he could understand it, was that the deceased, the insured, fraudulently informed the Company that he had no brothers. The facts of the case were short, and, he thought, simple. The claim was by the widow on a policy effected with the defendant Company, and the defence introduced the fraudulent statement because the assured, although he said he had no brothers, actually had two, one of whom died of consumption. That was the defence so far as he could understand it; that the deceased gave fraudulent answers in reply to the question regarding his brothers. On March 15th, 1910, the assured applied for two policies of assurance for \$3,000 each; one was payable to him at the end of twenty years, and the other was payable to his wife. When the assured came to the Company the usual procedure was adopted. Certain questions were put to the applicant by an interpreter, and the manager of the Company was present at the time. When certain answers had been given by the applicant he was subsequently taken to Dr. Forsyth, and he was there subjected to a thorough examination. Following this, Dr. Forsyth came to the conclusion that there was nothing wrong with the applicant, in fact that he was a "first class life." Applicant also answered several questions which were put by Dr. Forsyth. In accordance with the usual practice Dr. Forsyth sent a report of his examination to the defendant Company, stating that he was a "good life." That might be of importance as the case proceeded. In March, 1910, the assured was, undoubtedly, a man who was in the best of health, and apparently showed no signs of consumption at all. Mr. Potter went on to say that he would be able to prove that five or six years ago the assured was adopted by one named Yun Chan Fu, and that before the adoption really took place the old man who adopted the assured died, and left two sons of his own. Those two sons in turn died, and the adoption of the assured took place. As a consequence, therefore, at the time of the adoption, the father who was adopting was dead, as also were his two sons, and, in accordance with Chinese custom, the assured was adopted, so that the father should have a surviving son who would worship at the father's tomb. One of the witnesses he would be able to call to prove that the adoption took place was the brother of the adopted father. When he had called evidence he thought they would be satisfied that deceased was adopted, but that at the time he became assured he had no brothers or sisters of his own; at least not natural brothers or sisters. Therefore, when he told the defendant Company he had no natural brothers he was by no means giving a fraudulent statement. In fact, he had two brothers at the time. The defence had to prove that what defendant said was untrue, and he (Counsel) could not for the life of him conceive why the assured should have made the fraudulent statement alleged; that he should have gratuitously lied. There was no earthly reason why he should have done so. The assured's widow would say that the statements he made to the defendant Company were, from her point of view, perfectly true, that her husband had two adopted brothers, but not two natural brothers. When she spoke of two brothers she would say that she had in her mind the two adopted brothers. It was up to the defence to prove that at the time the assured applied for the policies that he had two natural brothers, and that when he said "I have no brothers," he gratuitously lied. He believed there was another suggestion, but he would not insult his friend by calling it a defence; that was that the Company did not know

of the man's death. He thought they could satisfy themselves that the man was dead.

His Lordship said he would take it that the only point for the Court to decide was whether the statements which were made by the assured at the time he applied for the policies were fraudulent or not.

In the witness-box plaintiff said her dead husband was adopted some years before his death. When she went to the Company for the money she was told that they were not satisfied that her husband was dead or that she was his wife.

In the course of examination by Mr. Jenkin the widow denied that her husband died from consumption. According to her "he caught cold, coughed, and coughed so long and frequently that he injured his inside." (Laughter.)

The old man who adopted the deceased corroborated the evidence of the previous witness, and his replies to Mr. Jenkin's cross-examination were often amusing. Mr. Jenkin asked—Are you married? Of course. (Laughter.)

Have you any concubines?—Have got no money for that sort of thing.

Now deceased died of consumption, didn't he?—No, no such thing. He had some colds and coughs.

But the Company says he died of consumption—If they say that, it is false; if I say he did not, it is true. He added that when his adopted son died he was "much stronger than I am now." (Laughter.)

The case was adjourned until this morning.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. F. H. HAZELAND, PUISNE JUDGE.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff in the case in which the Shung Kee firm and others sued Fung Yat Tung and the Ying Hing firm for \$400 as undrawn members of a \$100 money loan association of 11 members, promoted in January, 1913, by the Ying Hing firm, the second defendants, which had ceased to exist, and the master of which had absconded from the Colony. The claim was also made against the first defendant as a drawn member, for the last four instalments, due by him in respect thereof. The question of costs was left over for discussion in Chambers.

Mr. Davidson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Hind (of Mr. G. K. Brutton's office) defended.

NON-SUITED.

Holland China Trading Co. v. the Li Hing firm and Chin Tin Cho. The claim was for \$362.74, being the amount due on a joint and separate promissory note for the amount of £91 sterling, dated November 13th, and payable on January 11th, 1914, and signed by the defendant at the agreed rate of exchange of 1s. 11-1/2d.

Mr. Dixon was for plaintiffs and Mr. Faithfull defended the second defendant, judgment having already been given against the firm.

Mr. Dixon explained that the note was signed by the second defendant. They saw defendant personally and made him liable for the firm, because they would not trust the firm.

Mr. Faithfull said he fully admitted signing the note.

Evidence was then called and his Lordship eventually non-suited plaintiff with costs.

THE PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL.

The next Philippine Carnival will be held in Manila from January 30th to February 7th, 1915.

This annual "fiesta" is held practically under the shadow of the great walls surrounding the picturesque old city of Manila. As has always been done in the past, the White Carnival City will be built on Wallace Field, a large part in the centre of the city overlooking Manila Bay, and within this "City" will be a magnificent open-air ball-room capable of holding three thousand dancing couples and six thousand spectators, an auditorium that will hold eight thousand people, a stadium, shows of all kinds, restaurants, and all other forms of amusement that go to make up a first-class carnival.

The principal features of the 1915 Carnival will be nine brilliant international fancy dress balls, three magnificent street carnival parades, and every evening in the auditorium a thrilling open-air play in which five hundred people take part. The Association is also bringing out from Coney Island four new acts, the like of which have never been seen in the Far East.

Inspector McHardy prosecuted at the Magistracy yesterday a man whom the police alleged to be a returned banished. It is stated that he had been banished seven times. The case was remanded.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING IN LONDON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, April 22nd.

The annual meeting of the China Association was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the P. & O. Company in Leadenhall Street. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. George Jamieson, O.M.G., presided, and there were also present:—Sir Charles Dudgeon, Sir Walter Hillier and Messrs. H. H. Joseph, Edgar, J. Houle, H. D. Stewart, A. G. Wood, R. Chatterton Wilcox, H. W. Robertson, H. Wilcockson, C. A. Heilmann, Byron Brenan, C.M.G., Gershom Stewart, M.P., D. H. Mackintosh, Ed. Cousins, F. Salinger, William D. Little, H. R. Preston, F. J. Abbott, F. Anderson, Robert H. Hill, William Harwood, A. C. Garfit, Horace G. Harwood, C. H. Ross, Charles V. Sale, C. Selby Moore, F. Cornes, H. C. Twigg, A. M. Townsend, John C. Bois, H. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

Mr. JAMIESON said the year that had just passed had been a remarkable one, full of stirring incidents in China, and the Committee had had its fair share of responsibility in vigilantly watching and advising on matters as they came up. How fully they had been occupied was told in the report. A good deal of that report was occupied with references to the political situation. Some might consider that an undue amount of space had been given to that, but he did not intend to offer any apologies for that, because in his opinion the political situation was at the base of all their concerns, and until they had a stable Government they could not look for complete well-being and good trade; whereas, given good government, the merchants and their commerce could take care of themselves.

The report took a fairly optimistic view of the situation. Yuan Shih-kai's Government put an end to the second revolution and then the President took a strong line and turned out the National Assembly. It indicated to his mind that they might look for vigorous measures and real progress, provided the President used his power for the maintenance of order, and the good government of the people. Since the report was published, however, many things had happened, that had caused him misgivings and made him modify his opinion somewhat, for Yuan Shih-kai's Government appeared rather to have failed on two great points—the discharge of the many financial obligations entered into, and the vast amount of brigandage that went on in the country.

The continued depredations of the brigand known as "White Wolf" caused the most wanton and lamentable destruction of life and property in scores of defenceless towns and villages. Heart-rending accounts from foreign eye-witnesses of the suffering and misery entailed on a helpless people continued to appear in the pages of the Shanghai papers and little or nothing was being done by the local authorities to put an end to such crimes. Troops sent to arrest and punish had grossly failed in their duty or had even turned brigands themselves, plundering the very villages they were sent to protect. How far these outrages were due to the negligence or indifference of Yuan Shih-kai's Government remained to be seen, but undoubtedly their continuance would have a serious effect on his prestige, both with foreign Governments and his own countrymen. Most people were disposed to overlook the unconstitutional means by which he managed to concentrate in his own hands the whole authority of the State, but it was on condition of his using the power for the peace, order and good government of the country. If he failed in that he failed in everything. It might be, and very probably was, the fact that Yuan was being badly served by the Provincial Commanders and Governors of the Provinces concerned, but that would not exonerate him from blame. It was his business to see that efficient men were put in command and to dismiss and punish those whose incapacity or cowardice had enabled the brigands to carry on their depredations. (Cheers.)

It might be said that the root origin of the trouble was want of money, and that no doubt was true in the main, but even with the provincial revenues at his disposal much might have been done already to reform the Army by reducing the numbers and improving the quality. What was now needed was a small and well-equipped gendarmerie for each province—a mobile force, well officered, and well paid. It was a matter for regret that the Weihaiwei regiment, which did such good service in the Boxer trouble at Tientsin, was not now in existence, if only

as a model of what the Chinese army should be. A single regiment so equipped and officered would have put an end to "White Wolf" and his band long ago. Unless a speedy reorganisation of the Chinese forces could be brought about on these lines only two alternatives presented themselves—either an indefinite period of brigandage, hardly distinguishable from civil war, or else intervention by one or more of the Foreign Powers. The solution the Committee had ventured to put forward in the report was that the Powers should agree to a moratorium of the indemnity payments in whole or part for a period of, say, five years, on the condition that the money should be employed under foreign supervision for the pay and equipment of a compact body of troops sufficient to put down the brigandage and keep the peace in the several provinces. (Hear, hear.) If an agreement of the Powers for this object could not be brought about, and anarchy continued to prevail, he would go further and say that a duty and responsibility would rest on this country, as having by far the greater interest in the trade and prosperity of China, to take such steps as might be necessary to put a stop to disorder and secure to the country the blessings of peace. (Applause.) On humanitarian grounds alone, leaving aside their financial and commercial interests, they could not stand by and see China become a second Mexico. (Applause.)

On weak feature of Yuan Shih-kai's Government, so far as it could be discerned in the absence of any fixed policy for the future, was in regard to the financial situation. Knowing as they must do that a further loan was necessary if bankruptcy was to be avoided one would have thought they would be straining every nerve to make it easy for the Quintuple Group to finance the loan by reforming the collection of the Salt Tax, etc., and by earning the confidence of the Audit Department, and by the honest administration of the loan funds. Little or nothing of that was to be seen, however, and the only policy seemed to be one of drift and catching at straws to meet immediate requirements, with a fatalistic confidence that the future would somehow provide for itself. Such a policy, if persisted in, could lead only to a smash of some sort at no very distant date.

Perhaps the most important event of the year, though so far it had attracted little attention, was the announcement made to the Chinese Government that Great Britain claimed a privileged position in regard to railway and industrial development in the Yangtze Valley region. Reference was made in the report to a letter the Committee addressed to the Foreign Office on the subject. It was not considered expedient to print the letter in the appendix to the report, but it might be said that they pointed out that British subjects were in point of fact, debarred from industrial undertakings in several provinces by reason of special rights claimed by other Powers, and that the time had come to make an election between the one policy and the other. If it was to be the policy of the open door then it must be open all round, and if that could not be secured the only alternative was to assert formally their preferential rights in the region which had long been popularly regarded as the British sphere. The announcement made by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons, as quoted in the report, settled the point to their satisfaction, and since then they would have noticed the announcement had been made that the British and Chinese Corporation would undertake the line connecting Nanking and the capital of Hunan province.

A few well worn subjects had not found a place in the report. Their old friend the opium question was one of them. (Laughter.) He understood that the stocks were gradually diminishing, and the time appeared to be not far distant when they would be able to speculate as to what the price of the remnant would be.

Another old friend was the matter of the Whampoa Conservancy, concerning which they had had no communications during the year. As no news was held to be good news they must be going on all right. (Laughter.) He was pleased to see a report in the North China Daily News in which the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce said that things were going well. That was good news and they were glad to hear that a scheme they had cordially endorsed was making solid progress. (Applause.)

Finally Mr. JAMIESON moved the adoption of the report.

Sir CHARLES DUDGEON seconded and it was carried unanimously.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. On the proposition of Mr. BYRON BRENNAN, seconded by Mr. A. G. Wood, Mr. George Jamieson was elected President. Mr. Brennan said that of all the Chairman of the Committee they had had none had acquired himself better than Mr. Jamieson and in his new office, which was somewhat more onerous and less onerous, he believed he would distinguish himself equally. Mr. JAMIESON remarked that he had served as Chairman for three years and that was the limit allowed by the rules. Besides he thought he had his share of the work. (Applause.)

On the proposition of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. F. J. ABBOTT, the following were elected to the General Committee: Sir Cecil Smith, Sir Thomas Jackson, Sir T. Sutherland, Sir Walter Hillier, Sir Alfred Dent, Sir Charles Dudgeon, Messrs. F. Anderson, John C. Bois, Byron Brenan, F. Cornes, Geo. B. Dodwell, E. S. Cundy, William Harwood, J. S. Haskell, H. H. Joseph, William D. Little, E. A. Probst, H. W. Robertson, C. H. Ross, D. C. Rutherford, Charles V. Sale, F. Salinger, Gershom Stewart, M. P. W. M. Strachan, A. M. Townsend, T. H. Whitehead, R. Chatterton Wilcox, and A. G. Wood.

SHANGHAI RACE MEETING.

THE CHAMPION STAKES.

We take the following account of this race from the N. C. Daily News:—

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—Value, £1,000. Second pony, £150. Third pony, £100. For all China ponies, winners at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, £15.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. G. H. Thomson's grey Paladin (Mr. C. H. Burkill) 150-1
Mr. Ellis Kodorie's grey Fijian Chief (Mr. Rowe) 155-2
Mr. Henry Morris's dun Cornfield (Mr. Stewart) 158-3
Mr. Union's bay Britannia (Mr. Springfield) 159-0
Mr. Perry's grey Perseverance (Mr. Lawrence) 162-0
Mr. R. McGregor's grey Ye Magician (Mr. Beck) 163-0
Mr. Spero's black Everingham (Mr. Moller) 162-0
Mr. Dargor's grey Concession (Mr. Crighton) 158-0
Mr. John Peel's white President (Mr. Heard) 168-0
Mr. Oswald's brown Bentley (Mr. Bremner) 152-0
Mr. Beckenham's grey Coccielle (Mr. J. A. Brand) 161-0
Mr. Heard's grey Skidon (Mr. Dalgarro) 164-0
The H. P. Kong's grey The Gay Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand) 165-0
Mr. Deme's bay The Buster (Mr. Dalgarro) 164-0
Messrs. Winsome & Harty's grey The Woodlark (Mr. Hill) 152-0

The dullness of the weather scarcely affected the attendance for the Champions, and interest in the race was as keen as ever. With Sir Pelles and Castlefield having failed to qualify, Paladin was easily first favourite, but the Parimutuel returns show that all had their supporters. Fijian Chief, who qualified in the first race of the afternoon, was expected to go well, the heavy course being to his liking, and the Chief certainly did well to run Paladin to a length. Britannia caused some delay at the start, and when the field of seventeen did get away it had a very bad start and was immediately under the whip. Concession took the lead, followed by the Woodlark and Cornfield, with Paladin in fifth position. The leaders were in the same order at the mile post, the Woodlark being out with a lead of five lengths at Longfellow, with Concession second, Cornfield third, and The Buster fourth. The three latter gained on the leader and the four went well together along the back straight, the rest of the field being also well bunched a few lengths behind. At the half-mile Concession showed the way, followed by The Woodlark and Cornfield, the latter being here temporarily displaced by Perseverance, with Ye Magician next, and Paladin fifth. Concession led into the straight for home, but Paladin quickly drew to the front, with Fijian Chief in close attendance and Cornfield well placed. The Chief gamely challenged the leader, but Paladin completed the distance finely and won by a length. Cornfield was third, a length and a half behind, The Gay Bird fourth and Perseverance fifth. The time, 2 min. 41.5 sec., was not of the best, but this was easily accounted for by the heavy going. The win was a most popular one.

Ponies.	Part Mutuel.	Win.	Place.
Paladin	1,081	915	
Fijian Chief	120	163	
Cornfield	60	107	

Total shares taken 2,068 2,031
Dividends:—Win, £8.60
Places, £7.10, £17.10, £25.40

"MANY INVENTIONS."

SOME CONCERN RUBBER AND OIL.

Oil and rubber have each come in for consideration at the hands of inventors. With regard to the former industry, endeavours have centred principally around methods of converting heavy hydrocarbon oils into motor spirit, and considerable work has also been done in the distillation of carbonaceous substances at low temperatures for the production of similar light oils. In the same connection it is interesting to note a number of applications dealing with deep-boring apparatus for sinking oil wells. In the rubber industry considerable interest has been shown in connection with methods and apparatus for coagulating and otherwise treating indiarubber latex, while the continued popularity of the cinematograph is stated to be responsible for an increase of 25 per cent. on the previous year, the projection of pictures in natural colours being still the subject of much ingenuity.

TEN YEARS' RECORD.

The trend of invention during the past decade may be gathered by a glance at the statistics provided in the report of the general business of the Patent Office since 1903. From these it is seen that applications for patents in 1903 were approximately 23,000, while last year they amounted to 30,100. The specifications for the two years totalled 22,200 and 19,700 provisional, and 15,800 and 10,300 complete respectively, while the numbers sealed were 15,700 and 16,800. The figures for the intervening years show that the number of patents submitted has fluctuated comparatively little during the decade, while a similar state of affairs is revealed in the returns of trade marks, applications and registrations. Designs, however, show a large increase in applications during the same period, and the registrations have also expanded to a considerable degree.

A summary of the financial affairs of the Patent Office for the year shows that the receipts from patents fees were £207,100, as compared with £233,900 in 1903, an increase of £26,800; from designs fees £28,900 as compared with £27,900, an increase of £1,000; and from trade marks fees £17,700, as compared with £17,400, a decrease of £300. The receipts from the sale of Patent Office publications (which are paid over to the Stationery Office) were £12,400, as compared with £12,700, an increase of £300. The total receipts were £246,300, as compared with £233,500, an increase of £12,800. The total

expenditure on behalf of the office was £104,400, as compared with £201,500, a decrease of £97,100. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was £141,900, as compared with £32,000, an increase of £109,900.—Home Paper.

INTIMATIONS

RED BLOTCHES ON LEGS AND ARMS

Spreading Every Day and Getting Worse. Itching Soreness. Could Not Sleep by Night. Cured by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.



"24 Mount St., Plymouth, Eng. 'I had something like little red blotches come out in my legs and arms and I did not take much notice of it for I thought that it would pass off again, but I found at last every day it was spreading and still getting worse. So I went at last to the chemist and got a box of ointment but it did not do me a bit of good. In fact I had several different sorts but none of them did me any good."

"I was getting to feel a bit uneasy about it for I could not keep myself from itching, it being skin disease that I was suffering from. I saw your advertisement so I thought I would give it a trial before seeing a doctor about it and very glad I am to think I did for it was the Cuticura Remedies that cured me of it."

"It came out on my first little red blotches on my legs and arms and still spread until they got larger causing an itching soreness, and could not sleep by night for it. I tried several boxes of ointments from chemists but they did me no good. After using the Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap for about a fortnight I can say I am perfectly cured." (Signed) J. H. Tucker, July 10, 12.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. A sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book free from nearest depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U.S.A.
*Tender-faced men should shave with Cuticura Soap shaving Slick. Sample free.

[96-26]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

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SURVEYING AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ZEISS PRISM BINOCULARS.

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A PURE LIGHT GERMAN BEER

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[21]

NOTICES

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET

MOTOR CRUISER with Large Cabin, for summer months, full inventory, excellent sea boat.
For further particulars apply to—
R. D. HARVEY,
18, Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [703]

WANTED

TENDERS FOR STEEL FRAME WORK for Coolie Lines. Detailed plans on application.
Also a quantity of Old Corrugated and Bar Iron, a Horizontal Steam Engine 20 HP. and a Circular Saw Bench.
GENERAL MANAGER,
PULAU BULANG RUBBER & PRODUCE CO., LTD.,
Pulau Bulang,
Care of Messrs. BEHN, MEYER & CO., LTD.,
Singapore. [704]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

COMPANIES (Voluntarily Winding-up).

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911,
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE PAN HING HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE PAN HING HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED (司公限有店酒興賓), will be held at Messrs. U. REMANN & Co.'s Offices at No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 29th May, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION, that is to say:—
"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. LO WAT SUN (呂蔚庭), Manager of the Company, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding-up."
Dated the 14th day of May, 1914.
By Order of the Board,
LO WAT SUN,
Manager. [705]

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
For SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"
Captain F. von Blücher, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at 10 P.M.
For further particulars apply to
NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1914. [706]

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th May will be subject to rest.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th May, at 9.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 27th May, or they will not be recognized.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1914. [707]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 2nd inst., at 6 P.M., will be subject to rest.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd inst., at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,** Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1914. [49]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Re **GUSTAV ADOLF GEORG FRIESLAND**, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 59 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of June, 1914.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their Claims in to the Undersigned on or before that date.
Dated the 2nd day of May, 1914.

J. E. A. WIDMANN,
Care of Messrs. MELCHERS & CO.,
Queen's Building,
Hongkong,
Attorney for **JOHN WILLIAM BANDOW,**
the Administrator of the Estate of the said deceased. [706]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.
For NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INDRANI" ... On or about 5th June.
For Freight or information apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [707]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAMBIA,"
Captain Cornelison, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Hongkong and Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th May will be subject to rest.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th May, at 9.30 A.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
This Steamer brings on Cargo:
Ex "S. Germania" from Göttingen
Ex "S. Roland" from Hamburg
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1914. [702]

AUCTIONS

G. B.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H.M. NAVAL STORE OFFICER, to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),
the 15th May, 1914, at 10 A.M., at Kowloon Depot,

TWO WOODEN COAL LIGHTERS each 150 tons, under water portions covered with Muntz Metal Sheathing.

Open for inspection from 14th May.
To be sold with all faults and errors.
The Lighters are lying in Kowloon Coaling Camber.

TERMS.—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1914. [699]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY),
the 15th May, 1914, commencing at 11 A.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A SELECTION OF PRIME OSTRICH FEATHERS (Ranging from 20-25 inches in length).
On View from TO-DAY, the 13th May.

N.B.—The above Sale offers the Public an unique opportunity of purchasing Feathers direct from a South African farm, and are only to be sold at Public Auction owing to ill-health of owner.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1914. [692]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction
(For ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
On SATURDAY,

the 16th May, 1914, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee Hous Street,

THE "TUG"
Length 88 ft. 5 in.
Beam 17 ft.
Moulded Depth 9 ft. 3 in.
Draft 5 ft. for 8 ft. 5 in. in.
Bunkers 14 tons.

Engines, compound surface condensing. Cylinders H.P. 15½ in. L.E. 26½ in. Displacement 70 tons approx.

Full Particulars may be had from the Undersigned.
On view of Observation Place from 15th May or by arrangement.

To be sold with all faults and errors.
TERMS.—As Usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1914. [693]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 97.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS

THE FABRIC

is Best Zephyr, light in weight, strong in texture

THE DESIGNS

are the newest effects in Shirtings and Comprise a variety of Neat Stripes in all colours. The Dye is the best obtainable.

THE FINISH

is the best while the shape is fully fashioned by expert London Shirtmakers.

THE PRICE:

WITH STIFF CUFFS ...
\$3.00 and \$4.00
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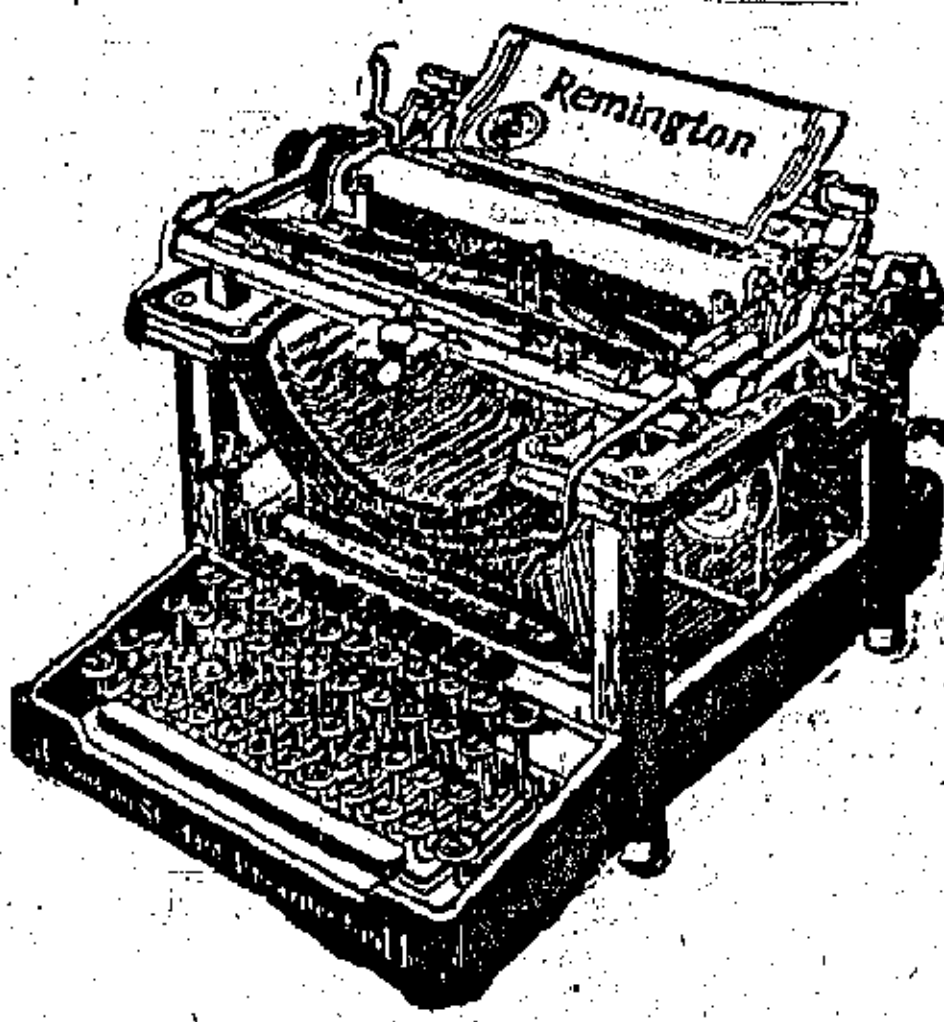
THE "CRAWFORD"

DOUBLE COLLARS

IN 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½ INCHES DEEP.

ALL SIZES \$4.50 PER DOZ.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



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SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS for
Hongkong, Canton, South China and Formosa [54]



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TEST IT FREE.

A sample phial will be sent free of charge to all who write for it.

PRICE 80 Cents a bottle, nett.

Can be had from all Universal Providers and other principal dealers in the Colony or from the Sole Agent, CHAO CHUCK WAN, No. 8, Yee Wo Street, Hongkong.

Sole Proprietors—
KAMINIA PERFUMERY COMPANY,
Bombay, India. [667]

INTIMATIONS

METAL IMPORTERS OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING OF THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, GOVERNMENT BUILDING, on MONDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To consider the present state of the Metal Trade in Hongkong.
2. To consider the advisability of forming an Association of Metal Importers.

By Order,
(Sgd.) **E. A. M. WILLIAMS,**
Hongkong, 13th May, 1914. [700]

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUST METZLER, having left our employ by Mutual Consent, CEASES to Sign our Firm for Procurement.

We have this Day authorised **MR. ALBERT NATHANSON**, **MR. FRANZ WEGMANN** and **MR. LUDWIG VICTOR LANGSTEIN** to Sign our Firm for Procurement.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong and Canton 6th May, 1914. [677]

THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LIMITED.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
General Agents.

WE HAVE This Day Opened a LUMBER YARD and OFFICES at North Point next to the Kwong Sang Hong Glass Factory.

The sailing Vessel "JAMES TURT" has arrived with a well assorted Cargo of about 1½ Million sup. ft. of

OREGON PINE,
Planks, Timber, Flooring and Spars.

Prices will be quoted on application. All Correspondence please address to—
THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.,

Letter Box No. 420. Telephone No. 1710.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1914. [650]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.

NOMURA HOTEL,
Address—15-16 and 17, Connaught Road.
Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong 2nd December, 1913. [1333]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THERE'S ONLY ONE

THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BARNUM OF THE EAST

AGAIN TO-NIGHT! AND EVERY EVENING AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP. INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

LOCATION:—CAUSEWAY BAY.

IN OUR SPECIALLY ERECTED MAT SHEDS.

NEXT MATINEE:
SATURDAY, 16TH MAY, AT 4 P.M. SHARP.

BOX PLAN AT **ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.**

For full particulars see Pictorials and Handbills.
Special late Trams after every Performance.
COL. BOB LOVE, Touring Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [660]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 14th May, 1914, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1914, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th April to the 14th May, 1914, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1914. [611]

JAVA CONSOLIDATED RUBBER AND COFFEE ESTATES, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), 15th May, 1914, at 3 P.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 15th May, 1914, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & Co., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers. [679]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on MONDAY, the 18th May, 1914, at 11.30 A.M.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th May, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1914. [644]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LIMITED, No. 16, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May, 1914, at 11.45 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—
"That Article 84 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the words 'Twenty-five' for the words 'Fifteen.'"
Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated this 30th day of April, 1914.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents. [645]

WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations:—Sea bathing, boating, cricket, football, etc.
For terms, apply to the Headmaster,
HERBERT L. BEER, L.C.P.
[1343]

GRACA & CO.

PREDER ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building).
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, PICTORIAL POST CARDS, SEEDS, BOOKS, TOYS, &c.

Just Received:
POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES FOR 1914.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1914. [603]

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOONG STREET (2nd St. West of Central Market).
Telephone No. 515. [45]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG GOLF CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE at HAPPY VALLEY, on MONDAY, the 18th day of May, 1914, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1913.

By Order,
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary. [634]

SOCIÉTÉ DES PULPES ET PAPIERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Society are hereby summoned to an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 21 Rue Jules Ferry, Haiphong, on MONDAY, 25th May, 1914, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Objects of the Meeting:—
To authorize an issue of 2,000 New Preference Shares of \$50 each in place of an issue of 3,300 New Preference Shares of \$50 each previously notified.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Local Secretaries.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1914. [656]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will be held on the following dates:—
JULY 13th—18th, 1914.

Candidates must send in their names to the Registrar, with the fee, not later than one month before the date of the Examination.
Examination Fee \$10.00 (Hongkong Currency).

Forms of Entry and all particulars may be obtained on application to—
THE REGISTRAR,
The University of Hongkong.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1914. [689]

RADIUM THERAPY.

We can Supply

RADIUM BROMIDE for the treatment of Cancer and Skin Diseases, such as Lupus, Nævi, Angiomas (Port-wine-stain), Warts, etc., and anybody wishing to be so treated by his Doctor should communicate with him, or ask us for further particulars.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Representing—

WERNER RUDENBERG & Co.
(Shanghai).

RADIUM-HEIL-GESELLSCHAFT
m.b.H., Berlin. [641]

RADIUM EMANATION THERAPY.

WE herewith beg to inform the Public that we have made arrangements with

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.,
and

MESSRS. THE MEDICAL HALL
to Supply our

SAUBERMANN RADIUM

EMANATION GENERATORS

on a Doctor's Prescription. The Generators have been made by the **RADIUM-HEIL-GESELLSCHAFT m.b.H.** of Berlin, and they have all been attested to by the IMPERIAL GERMAN TECHNICAL-PHYSICAL TESTING INSTITUTE at Berlin.

Clinical literature and further details may be had on application to the above-named Firms.

WERNER RUDENBERG & Co.,
Shanghai.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for the

RADIUM-HEIL-GESELLSCHAFT
m.b.H., Berlin. [642]



NAPIER - JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN 1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[68]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$6. 37 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914.

[559]

TO LET

TO LET

NO. 68, PEAK, MOUNT KELLET (Church Mission Society Bungalow), 4th 30th May, 1914. Partly Furnished. Cheap rent.
From 1st June, 1914, 55, ELGIN TERRACE, newly painted and colourwashed.
To Let till 31st October, 1914, No. 64, THE PEAK, SEVEN ROOMS and Drying Room, Furnished, including Electric Fan and Telephone.

No. 12, BEACONFIELD ARCADE, Shop No. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Newly painted and colourwashed. From 1st April, 1914.
No. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW.
No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.
No. 19, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 6, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 59, PEAK, To Let, Furnished, for one year, from 1st May, 1914.

"ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, Unfurnished.
Apply to— LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [65]

TO LET

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Cheap rentals.
SHOP with GODOWN attached, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 42, with Wharf.
WINDSOR LODGE, Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6 ROOMS and Tennis Court.
No. 3, MINDEN VILLAS, FLATS in Nathan Road and Humphreys Buildings.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 12th May, 1914. [685]

TO LET

From 1st July, 1914.

IN CANTON on SHAMEN LOT 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.
Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 7th May, 1914. [678]

TO LET

SHOP, No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

2, FAIRVIEW, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to— STEPHENS & WILLSON, Hongkong, 11th December, 1913. [57]

TO LET

From 1st May, 1914.

NO. 104, THE PEAK, FURNISHED. Apply to— S. J. DAVID & Co., Prince's Buildings, Hongkong, 7th February, 1914. [264]

TO LET

OFFICES in Hotel Mangion, from 1st May next. Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 10th April, 1914. [542]

WEST CHINA.

WILL IT BECOME INDEPENDENT TERRITORY?

A correspondent writes to the *Rangoon Gazette* from Peking as follows:—

In reading the history of China it is found again and again how a brigand develops into a soldier, and a soldier into a statesman. When the Manchus came to Peking in 1644 it was as a result of a somewhat similar state of affairs as exists in Central China to-day; in fact, if Li Tai-cheng had come back to life again, one could imagine history repeating itself to-day. Instead of Li Tai-cheng, however, there is the dreaded "White Wolf," an insignificant rebel at first who footed and burned a few places in Honan, but who would soon be brought to book—so the mandates of Yuan Shih-kai told us.

But to-day "White Wolf" is a power in the land. He has pursued his triumphant march through Honan, Anhwei, Hupeh and Shensi, and is now reported to be entering Szechwan. This last news is the worst yet recorded concerning him, for it opens out possibilities for endless trouble in the west of China, and may be the integration of the whole country. Granted that "White Wolf" and his largely increased force get into Szechwan and pursue the same tactics that they have adopted in the provinces above mentioned, it is quite within the range of possibility that he could within a short time set up an independent kingdom in that province. To subjugate Yunnan with all the seething discontent and hatred of the Chinese by the various tribes in that province would be an easy matter. It is not unlikely that with Szechwan under his control, "White Wolf" would then try his hand at bringing Eastern Tibet under his rule, and anyone who knows this region and the territorial problems constantly facing the authorities can imagine a condition of affairs that might lead to very serious complications in which Great Britain would doubtless be involved. During the whole of the time that the Central Government has been more or less energetically endeavouring to effect his capture, "White Wolf" has shown himself to be a remarkable strategist. He has constantly deceived the Government and even at a time when forty thousand troops had formed a cordon around him, so thorough was his knowledge of the country that he duped them all, and as a result is now reported to have turned his attentions to the west of China. And there can be no doubt that this arch-brigand knows very well that if once he can establish himself in Szechwan and Yunnan, the Peking Government will be helpless against him. Neither the Szechwan troops at Chengtu nor the Yunnan army would prove loyal to the central authority—if indeed there be one—and, in accordance with historic usage, would probably join the "White Wolf" in a scheme of pillaging and looting. As has been seen in the central provinces, it is most likely that the Western China soldier, also, with his inherent dislike towards the Peking Government, would be only too willing to join with "White Wolf." And one questions very much whether the people would regret that he had come.

For it must be remembered that it was in Szechwan that the revolution of 1911 actually started. Long before the revolt opened in Wuchang, Szechwan had revolted against the nationalisation of the railroads, and was indeed the forerunner of the national upheaval. And ever since then (although very recently things have more nearly approached the normal) Szechwan has been in a chronic condition of unrest and disorganisation. Conditions in the Far Western provinces are different from many of the other provinces. The tribal element has, of course, for long been a thorn in the side of Chinese officialdom, a thing not to be wondered at, and in her tribes-people lies one of China's hidden dangers. For a very long time the tribes have been rebelling against any show of Chinese official determination, and now, if once "White Wolf" gets through and is able to get to terms with the tribes, it is safe to predict that it will take years to restore anything like efficient rule from Peking.

I know that in declaring the tribes of China Far West to be a menace to central authority I am opening up new ground. It is a question that has constantly been shelved by China—was shelved by officials and long before the revolution of 1911, and it was only when Chao Erh Feng, in his conquest of Eastern Tibet, undertaken at such enormous cost in money and men, such enormous cost in money and men, began operations, that China began to realise that the independent and semi-independent borders of the West are independent reckoned with. The writer, factors to be looked throughout the region of Yunnan and Szechwan where this tribal element is most marked, has again and again inquired as to how far Chinese rule would hold in case of a big upheaval in these provinces. The answer given was always that so long as Peking was strong enough to quell any local rebellion it would not be worth the while of the tribes to attempt to break free from Chinese rule. But, it was stated, let there be a rule. But, it was stated, let there be a rule for any length of time, it would be an easy matter for the various tribes of West and South-west China to attempt a rebellion against provincial rule, and the whole of the tribes, with the Tibetans, more or less allied (or think that they are) by religious beliefs, would join forces in one common cause. It is likely therefore that "White Wolf" knows he can depend upon this common desire to strike against Chinese rule, and it will be interesting to see what the next few weeks will bring forth.

So serious has the "White Wolf" campaign become that it is feared it will develop into an anti-foreign affair. Already the banner of the rebels is "Death to the foreigner and destruction of his property." It appears that Peking is helpless against him. It has tried to capture him, and has failed, when all the trouble might have been averted, early in the campaign, if Yuan Shih-kai had had men upon whom he could rely. But had men upon whom he could rely in the same affairs at Peking drag on in the same Chinese way as ever they did, and Yuan Shih-kai daily loses prestige.

We know that in their present imperfect state of evolution Chinese political parties are to the foreigner largely incomprehensible. They have always been so. But when you have advanced every excuse for what has happened in

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

CRETONNES

AND

TAFFETAS

FOR

LOOSE WASHING COVERS.

SEE OUR WINDOWS FOR

SMART DESIGNS.

We shall be glad to forward complete sets of patterns on application.

[649]

INDO-CHINA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

FAMOUS DRAGON BRAND CEMENT



HIGH QUALITY BUILDING CEMENT

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply to P. SOFFIETTI & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road Central, 1st Floor. Telephone 289.

[1048-1]

Summer Excursions TO JAPAN

BY THE STEAMERS OF

CANADIAN PACIFIC S.S. LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD 1st JUNE—31st OCT.

RATES FROM HONGKONG:

NAGASAKI \$120.00. KOBE \$135.00. YOKOHAMA \$150.00.

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.

Passengers may go and/or return via MANILA without additional charge by steamers calling at that Port so indicated in schedule of sailings shown below.

The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest fastest and most luxurious on the Coast.

JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM JAPAN PORTS.

FROM JAPAN.				TO JAPAN.			
YOKOHAMA LEAVE	KOBE LEAVE	NAGASAKI LEAVE	HONGKONG ARRIVE	YOKOHAMA LEAVE	KOBE LEAVE	NAGASAKI LEAVE	HONGKONG ARRIVE
11 June	12 June	14 June	11 June	11 June	12 June	14 June	11 June
18 June	19 June	21 June	18 June	18 June	19 June	21 June	18 June
25 June	26 June	28 June	25 June	25 June	26 June	28 June	25 June
2 July	3 July	5 July	2 July	2 July	3 July	5 July	2 July
9 July	10 July	12 July	9 July	9 July	10 July	12 July	9 July
16 July	17 July	19 July	16 July	16 July	17 July	19 July	16 July
23 July	24 July	26 July	23 July	23 July	24 July	26 July	23 July
30 July	31 July	2 Aug.	30 July	30 July	31 July	2 Aug.	30 July
6 Aug.	7 Aug.	9 Aug.	6 Aug.	6 Aug.	7 Aug.	9 Aug.	6 Aug.
13 Aug.	14 Aug.	16 Aug.	13 Aug.	13 Aug.	14 Aug.	16 Aug.	13 Aug.
20 Aug.	21 Aug.	23 Aug.	20 Aug.	20 Aug.	21 Aug.	23 Aug.	20 Aug.
27 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	27 Aug.	27 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	27 Aug.
3 Sept.	4 Sept.	6 Sept.	3 Sept.	3 Sept.	4 Sept.	6 Sept.	3 Sept.
10 Sept.	11 Sept.	13 Sept.	10 Sept.	10 Sept.	11 Sept.	13 Sept.	10 Sept.
17 Sept.	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	17 Sept.	17 Sept.	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	17 Sept.
24 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	24 Sept.	24 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	24 Sept.
1 Oct.	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	1 Oct.	1 Oct.	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	1 Oct.
8 Oct.	9 Oct.	11 Oct.	8 Oct.	8 Oct.	9 Oct.	11 Oct.	8 Oct.
15 Oct.	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	15 Oct.	15 Oct.	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	15 Oct.
22 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	22 Oct.	22 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	22 Oct.
29 Oct.	30 Oct.	1 Nov.	29 Oct.	29 Oct.	30 Oct.	1 Nov.	29 Oct.

† Returning via Manila.

‡ Going via Manila.

Steamers proceeding via Manila do not call at Shanghai.

[630]

China during the last year, and considered every theory that any writer has made known as to why Yuan Shih-kai has not, in short, made a success of his presidency, there is this one fact staring the Powers in the face: China has made no progress, and the situation in interior provinces is fast assuming proportions that will mean anarchy if not soon checked. Life in Peking, honeycombed by seeming universal consent with much of official corruption, is to-day as much of a maze as ever. When Yuan Shih-kai came to the Presidency the world pinned its hopes in his known ability and his essential soundness in any administration that he undertook. He was the one man admittedly able to save his country, and it has been admitted by admirers and critics alike that if he could not right the wrong and produce a constitution suited to the peculiar needs of the Chinese people, nobody could. And this is generally granted to-day, although Yuan Shih-kai has little to show in satisfactory results.

Yuan, however, no matter how able he may be, can never accomplish anything in China unless he has the men to help him and to carry out his plans in constructive work in the country. But it is the men that he lacks. In Peking there is endless talk of paper schemes for the reconstruction of every department of the State, for a complete reform of the currency, for a thousand and one absurdities and inanities, and everyone seems to imagine that China will be saved by talk. Nobody does anything. Should anyone become prominent enough to stand in the way of anyone else, he is poisoned or got rid of in some equally certain manner. Intrigue and corruption are as free as ever in all official circles. There are plots against the President and every other man of note. The old revolutionary party—Sun Yat-sen, Hu Hai-ming and that ilk—who had to flee the country to keep their heads on their shoulders, are now in Japan plotting the overthrow of Yuan Shih-kai and everybody else who interferes with their

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS

ON

HIRE

At \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

[51-3]

BANKS

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed " ... 1,125,000
Paid-up " ... 582,500
Reserve Fund " ... 465,000

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1913. [758]

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSIT received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWITT, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1914. [1494]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDSE INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 80,000,000 (£25,000,000)
Paid-up Capital Fl. 17,407,000 (£1,450,583)
Reserve Fund Fl. 6,618,000 (£248,166)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.
SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERHEY, Manager.
No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. [21]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... 7,499,250
Reserve Funds ... 3,430,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Amoy Kinkiang Shanghai
Batavia Kobe Singapore
Bombay London Swatow
Calcutta Manila Taichow
Canton Moji Taiwan
Daikoku Nagasaki Takao
Fochow Newchwang Tamsui
Hongkong New York Tokyo
Kagi Osaka Yokohama
Keelung San Francisco Etc.

HONGKONG OFFICE.
3, Des Vaux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1914. [648]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—

Sterling 21,500,000 at 2/-—\$15,000,000
Silver ... \$17,650,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE—Chairman.

W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODWELL, Esq. F. Lieb, Esq.

G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.

C. S. GUBBAY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq. H. A. Sicks, Esq.

C. Landgraf, Esq. Ad. Widmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

ACTING MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. D. SMART.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [15]

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 11.20 a.m.—A depression has formed over the Yangtze Valley. Pressure has increased considerably over central Japan and slightly over Indo-China and N. S. A.

It is still highest in the neighbourhood of the
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at
 10 a.m. to-day, 0.70 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
 to-day is as follows—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S. to S.W. winds, light to squally (cloudy, showers)
Mormoon Channel	S.W. winds, strong.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

13TH MAY, 1914, A.M.

[illegible]

John	11	29.91	-	-	-	0
John	11	29.92	-	-	-	0
John	11	29.91	-	-	SH	2
Adores	100	29.89	-	-	-	2
Anton	6	29.84	78	85	-	2
Longlong	101	29.87	80	89	-	1
op Book	100	29.85	-	-	-	0
asco	20	29.82	78	-	-	3
now	9	-	-	-	SH	0
ilow	20	-	-	-	-	0
kol	20	-	-	-	-	0

[illegible]

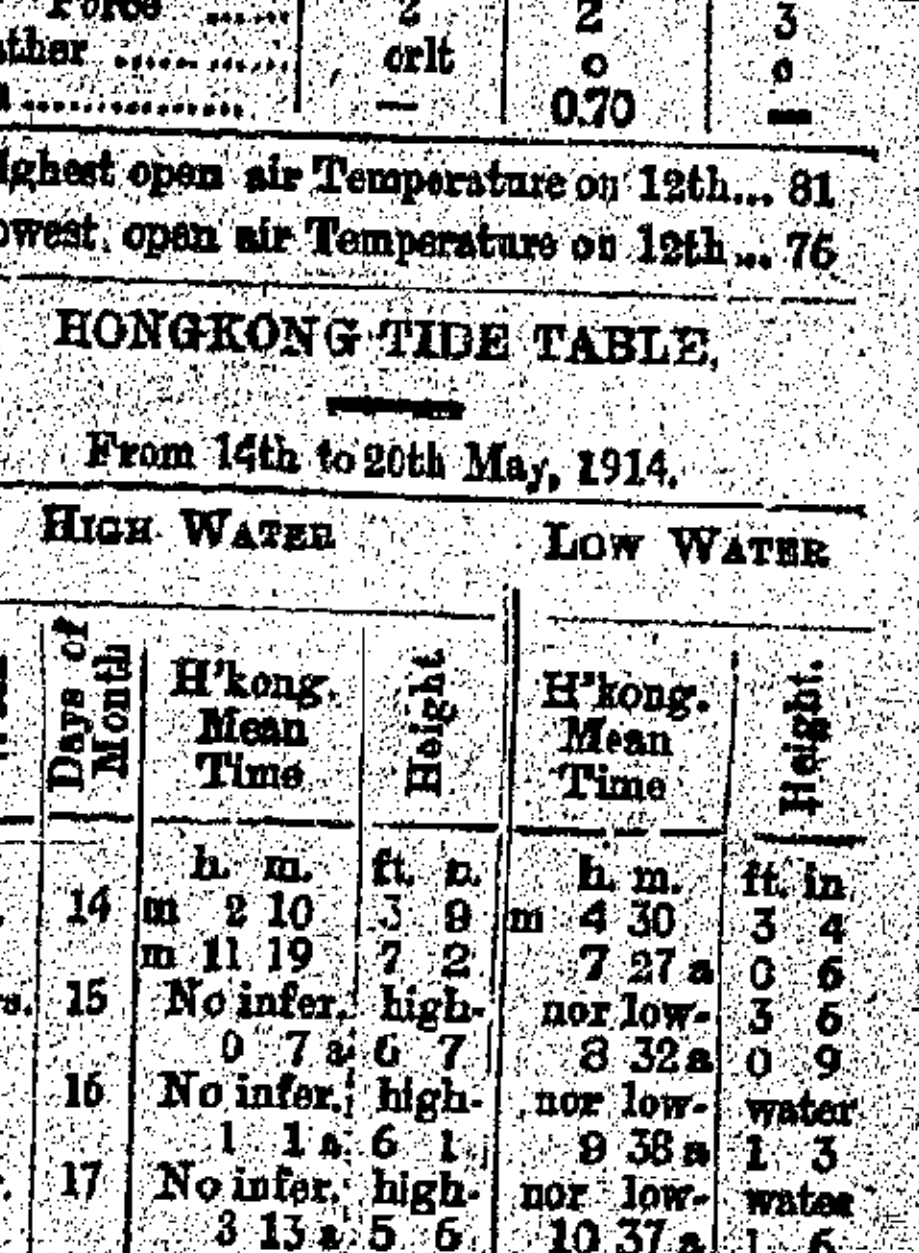
T. F. CLARKE, Director.
 BAROMETER, reduced to 33 degrees Fahrenheit
 the level of the sea in inches, tenths and
 hundredths.
 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees
 Fahrenheit.
 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the
 dryness of air saturated with moisture being 100.
 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
 STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, or detached
 and fleeting rain, fog, gloomy, hail, or
 shower, or overcast, or passing shower, or squall,
 rain, snow, thunder, or visibility, water level.
 RAIP, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

**HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
 REGISTER.**

Hongkong Observatory, May 13th

Previous Day	On Day	On Date
at 4 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.

ometer	29.87	29.87	29.88
perature	77	80	85
idity	95	89	77
nd Direction	WSW	South	South



18	m	6 40	4 6	m	10 27	water
		4 39	5 3		11 21	1 7
19	m	6 46	4 9	a	11 53	3 7
		5 46	5 1			
20	m	6 16	5 2	m	0 0	2 1
		6 45	4 9	a	0 45	3 1

GRAND FLOZL.

Mrs Allan	Mr W. Holkel
allance	Mr Hooper
Arbberg	Mr Karlsson
Barker	Dr Key
Beech	Mr F. W. Kirchmann
Boherts	Mr & Mrs Langham
Bond	Mr Bosny Logan
Brown	Mr G. G. Logan
Brown	Mr E. Martin
Burry	Mr G. E. Minstead
Cadging	Mr & Mrs Stahl
Cantak	Mr Stahl
Condon	Mr H. Wei enboun
Cromby	Admiral Wilken
	Dr Wilson

Mr. Harry Mr. M. Whitman

Hoehn Extra Dry

gout american

OBTAINABLE FROM

KARL BRANDES,
No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1914.

[38-22]


NATURA MILK

BEST

STERILIZED

MILK

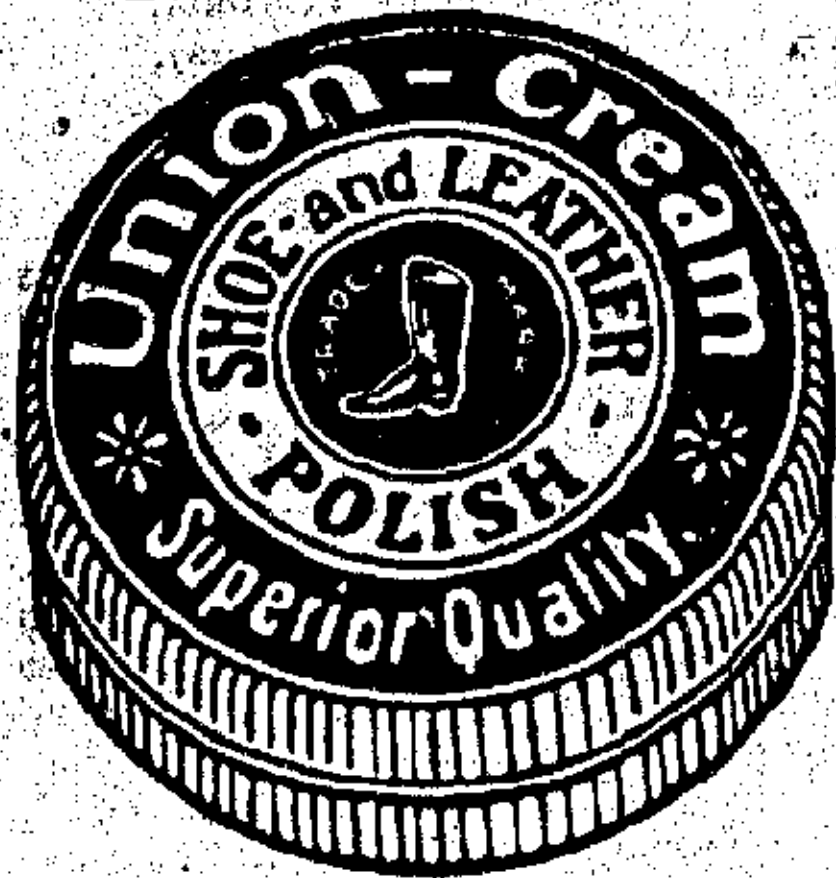
ON THE MARKET.

\$9 PER CASE OF 48 TINS AT 1 LB.

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1914.

[38-45]

UNION AUGSBURG

BOOT AND SHOE POLISH
METAL POLISH.

THE BEST BRANDS ON THE MARKET.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CHINA AND HONGKONG:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1914.

[38-41]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Saville Maru*, with the AMERICAN MAIL of China, is scheduled to arrive here to-day.

The *Liangshen*, with the MAILS FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

On and after 1st inst., the Western Branch Post Office will be closed to the public at 3.30 p.m. The night mail for Canton will be closed at 9.30 p.m. Any letters posted up to 9.30 p.m. will be included in the mail.

Chinese Registered Correspondence will not be delivered on a signature only. The Chop of a firm of standing will in each case be required in addition. The Postmen have instructions not to part with any registered article until the above regulation has been complied with.

FOR	PRE	DATE
Japan via Moji, *Victoria and *Taooms	Tacoma Maru	Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Hokkaido, Haiphong and Pakhoi	Hongkong	Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Keosau	Thursday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Ames	Thursday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	Telesachus	Thursday, 14th, 4.00 P.M.
*Tientsin, *Japan via *Kobe, *Victoria, B.C., *Vancouver, *Seattle and *Portland	Sambia	Thursday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI	Prins Ludowig	Thursday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.
(EUROPE, VIA SIBERIA)		
[To make connection with the Dalny steamer leaving Shanghai on Monday, the 18th inst., at 7 a.m.]		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Friday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
*Swatow	Chosen Maru	Friday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Torilla	Friday, 15th, Noon
*Straits and *North China	Bahemia	Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
*Straits, *Colombo and India via Bombay	Takaung	Friday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki and *Seattle (Wash.)	Indo Maru	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow	Minnesota	Saturday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
	Lookun	Saturday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONKONG, SINGAPORE, STATES, SOUTH AMERICA AND CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO	Siberia	Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 11.00 A.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		Registration Kowloon B.O. 9.30 A.M.
[To make connection with the Dalny steamer leaving Shanghai on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 8 a.m.]		Letters Noon
Philippine Islands	Yuensang	Saturday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ANGAUR, YAP, MARON, FRIEDRICH, WILHELMSHAFEN, BABAUL, HERBERTSHOE, MATUPI, SAMARAI, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND via BRISBANE	Prins Waldemar	Saturday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Chefoo and *Newchwang	Foochow	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Lokang	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONKONG, SINGAPORE, STATES, SOUTH AMERICA AND CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO	Yingehou	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		
[To make connection with the Tientsin train inst., at 8 p.m.]		
Swatow	Haiman	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui	Daipi Maru	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
*Wohhaiwei and *Tientsin	Chipsing	Monday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.

* Specially superscribed correspondence only.

TO-DAY	TO-NIGHT	TO-MORROW	FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.	9.15 p.m.—Hippodrome Circus at Causeway Bay.	11 a.m.—Auction of Prime Austrian Peppers at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamont.	Saturday, 16th May—Noon—Auction of "The Tug" at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.
		10 a.m.—Auction of Two Wooden Coal Lighters at Kowloon Depot, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.	Monday, 18th May—1.30 a.m.—Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
			11.45 a.m.—The Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting.
			2.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club. Annual General Meeting at the Club House, Happy Valley.
			4 p.m.—Meeting of Metal Importers at the Secretary's Office.
			Thursday, 14th June—11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 13th.

On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	111
Bank Bills, on demand	111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	111 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	111 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	111 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	111 1/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	244
Credits, at 4 months sight	244
On GERMANY—	
On demand	199
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credits, at 60 days sight	48 1/2
On HONGKONG—	
Telegraphic Transfer	145
Bank, on demand	145 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	145
Bank, on demand	145 1/2
On BANGKOK—	
Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	74 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	95
On MANILA—	
On demand—Poco	85 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	83 1/2
On BATAVIA—	
On demand	117 1/2
On HATYONG—	
On demand	5 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON—	
On demand	47 1/2
On BANGKOK—	
On demand	27 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$53.60
BAR SILVER, per oz.	25 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	per cent.
Hongkong, 20 cents piece	\$ 7.70 discount.
Hongkong, 10	\$ 9.25

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London April 25th. Shanghai May 11th.

ASK SPECIALLY FOR

MACKIE'S

WHITE HORSE

WHISKY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

HEART
TONIC
DIGESTIVE
AND
NON-GOUTY.

\$20 DOZ.
INCLUDING
DUTY.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 13th MAY, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	(\$810, sellers; L'don 282	5 1/2 p.a.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12 all	\$12	8 1/2 p.a.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	50,000	\$5 all	\$4 10, sellers	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1 all	\$3 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.a.
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1 all	\$3 1/2, buyers	
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 127	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10 all	\$8, sellers	5 p.a.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2 all	\$7 1/2, buyers	7 1/2 p.a.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50 all	\$79 1/2, buyers	5 p.a.
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	\$64, sellers	3 p.a.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$63 all	\$84	7 1/2 p.a.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	55,700	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 61, buyers	
S'hai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 96	
S'hai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10 all	\$6 1/2, sellers	4 p.a.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$4 1/2, buyers	5 p.a.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$123 1/2	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited	15,000	Pa. 10 all	P89, sellers	5 1/2 p.a.
Manila Metropolitan Hotel, Limited	15,000	\$25 all	\$19 1/2, buyers	9 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$22 1/2, buyers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6 all	\$2	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10 all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/4 all	5/3, sellers	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.				
INSURANCE.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250 \$50	\$332 1/2	6 p.a.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 \$20	\$145, sellers	6 1/2 p.a.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250 \$50	\$350, buyers	7 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$25 \$5	Tls. 140	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	12,400	\$250 \$100	\$760, buyers	6 1/2 p.a.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100 \$50	\$195, @ Ex 73	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.				
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	\$112.50, & buy.	6 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100 \$75	\$200	
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	\$7 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.a.
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$50 \$30	\$44	7 p.a.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 92, buyers	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50 all	\$72 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.a.
West Point Building Co., Limited				
Manchappi tot. Mijia. Bosch-en	250,000	Gds. 10 all	Tls. 45 1/2, sales	
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat				
MIRRO.—				
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$2 all	\$1 1/2, sellers	
Heewood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	\$2 all	\$3, sellers	
Barr Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$2 all	\$30, sellers	
Trench Mines, Limited	150,000	\$2 all	\$10, buyers	7 1/2 p.a.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10 all	\$9.93, sellers	
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$5	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	15,200	\$50 all	\$20, sellers	
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$86, sellers	3 p.a.
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	\$28	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25 all	\$31	5 p.a.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$25 all	\$27 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.a.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15 all	\$67 1/2, L'don	6 p.a.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25 all	\$67 1/2, L'don	3 1/2 p.a.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1 all	\$101, buyers	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$25 all	\$48, buyers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$5 all	\$4 1/2, buyers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all	\$4 1/2, buyers	
STEAM AND PASSENGER.—				
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7 all	\$3 1/2	4 p.a.
Watson & Co., A. S. Limited	90,000	\$10 all	\$3	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$20, sellers	5 1/2 p.a.

LOANS.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1888	Tls. 787,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Per

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

The Egyptian Favourite

among those who have sufficient knowledge of the essentials of a perfect Egyptian Cigarette is one or other of the brands known as

Bouton Rouge
Felucca
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Until you have smoked them you really have not realized the perfection to which the manufacture of Egyptian Cigarettes can be brought. Their makers, Messrs. MASPERO FRERES, have now arranged for their supply by all high-class Tobacconists at the most reasonable prices.

A Luxury to the Man of Taste

Sole Agents: British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Hong Kong.

SMOKERS OF THE MASPERO BRANDS OF EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES ARE ALWAYS SATISFIED.

\$2.10 per 50's tin.



\$1.40 per 50's tin.



Milkmaid BRAND

STERILIZED NATURAL MILK,

IS SIMPLY PURE, FRESH MILK.

IT POURS

out of the tin like Best Quality

FRESH MILK.

It is

NOT CONDENSED

neither does it contain any preservatives.

The quality is

ALWAYS UNIFORM.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.



KEEP COOL!



IT'S QUITE EASY EVEN IN THIS

WEATHER, IF YOU INSTAL A

"FREEZOR FAN"

3 SPEEDS VARYING FROM A GENTLE

BREEZE TO A TYPHOON.

Suitable for

HONGKONG, KOWLOON, CANTON and MACAO.

SURPASSES ALL

OTHER TYPES.

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& CO., LTD.,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERS.

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Tel. 358. Cablegrams: "Marine-work."

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbour, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten track to his door."—EMERSON.

[484]

AMSTEL PILSENER BEER.

SPECIALLY PASTEURISED FOR USE

IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

LIGHT, WHOLESOME AND PALATABLE.

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[35-2]



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